

STE Developer Addendum

The Atari ST^E

Compatible with ST, 1000s of software titles available.

New

- Extended color palette of 4096 colors, from 512
- Hardware support for horizontal and vertical scrolling
- Ready for external GENLOCK
- Stereo 8 bit PCM sound
- Light gun, paddle and new joystick ports.
- 256K ROM from 192K includes
 - Move as well as copy files
 - Rename folders
 - Autoboot GEM applications
 - New file selector
 - Faster desktop
 - Large palette support
 - Fast hard-disk support
 - Folder limitations lifted
 - Memory management improved
 - Keyboard reset

STE Developer Addendum

This addendum is a set of documents that allows the ST developer to use the new features of the STE. These new features are in the areas of graphics, sound and interface ports.

The STE has a palette of 4096 colors compared to the ST palette of 512 colors. Also the STE has hardware support for vertical and horizontal scrolling. Support has also been added for external GENLOCK.

Sound on the STE has the ST sound as well as 8 bit stereo DMA sound with variable playback frequencies.

The STE also has two new controller ports that allow for new joysticks as well as a light gun and paddle controllers.

Genlock and the STE

The ST (and STE) chip set have the ability to accept external sync. This is controlled by bit 0 at FF820A, as documented in the ST Hardware Specification. This was done to allow the synchronization of the ST video with an external source (a process usually known as GENLOCK). However, in order to do this reliably the system clock must also be phase-locked (or synchronized in some other way) to the input sync signals. No way to do this was provided in the ST, as a result the only GENLOCKS available are internal modifications (usually for the MEGA).

The STE allows this to be done without opening the case. To inject a system clock ground pin three (GPO) on the monitor connector and then inject the clock into pin 4 (mono detect). The internal frequency of this clock is 32.215905 MHz (NTSC) and 32.084988 MHz (PAL). Note: DO NOT SWITCH CLOCK SOURCE WHILE THE SYSTEM IS ACTIVE.

As a result of this GPO is no longer available.

Controllers

FF9200 
Fire
Buttons

FF9202 
Joy 3 Joy 1 Joy 2 Joy 0

Joy sticks.

Four new joystick ports are added. These ports are controlled directly by the 68000. The current state may be sampled at any time by reading the above locations. Joystick 0 and Joystick 2 direction bits are read/write. If written to they will be driven until a read is performed. Similarly, they will not be driven after a read until a write is performed.

FF9210 
(X Paddle 0)

FF9212 
(Y Paddle 0)

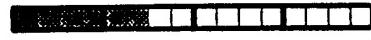
FF9214 
(X Paddle 1)

FF9216 
(Y Paddle 1)

Paddles.

One pair of paddles can be plugged into Joystick 0 (Paddle 0). A second set can be plugged into Joystick 1 (Paddle 1). The current position of each of the four paddles is reported at these locations. The fire buttons are the same as for the respective joystick. The triggers for the paddles are read as bits one and two of FF9202 (JOY0 Left and Right)

FF9220 
(X Position)

FF9222 
(Y Position)

Light Gun / Pen.

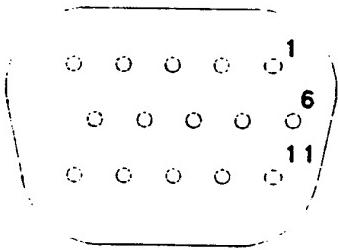
A light gun or pen can be plugged into Joystick 0. The current position that the gun or pen is pointing to is reported by these registers. The position is accurate to within (X direction only):

4 Pixels in 320x200 Mode
8 Pixels in 640x200 Mode
16 Pixels in 640x400 Mode

Accurate to 1 pixel in the Y direction in all modes. Accuracies do not account for the quality of the light gun or pen. Note that the X position is given in pixels for 320x200 only. In order to get correct results in 640x200 mode this number needs to be shifted left one bit and in 640x400 mode this number needs to be shifted left two bits.

New Controller Pinout

This pinout is for ports 0 and 1.
Ports 2/3 are on the other DB15
connector.



- 1 UP 0
- 2 DN 0
- 3 LT 0
- 4 RT 0
- 5 PAD 0Y
- 6 FIRE 0
- 7 VCC
- 8 NC
- 9 GND
- 10 FIRE 1
- 11 UP 1
- 12 DN 1
- 13 LT 1
- 14 RT 1
- 15 PAD 0X

Video Modifications

FF8204  (High)

FF8206 

FF8208  (Low)

Video Address Counter.

Now read/write. Allows update of the video refresh address during the frame. The effect is immediate, therefore it should be reloaded carefully (or during blanking) to provide reliable results.

FF820C 

Low byte of the video base address. This register completes the set on ST. Allows positioning screen on word boundaries and thus vertical scrolling.

FF820E 

Offset to next line.

Number of words from end of line to beginning of next line minus one. Allows virtual screen to be wider than physical screen. Acts like an ST when cleared. Cleared at reset.

FF8240 

through FF825E Red Green Blue

Color Pallete.

A fourth bit of resolution is added to each color. Note that the least significant bit is added above the old most significant bit to remain compatible with the ST.

FF8264 

Horizontal Bit-wise Scroll.

Delays the start of screen by the specified number of bits.

How to Implement Fine Scrolling on the STE.

The purpose of this document is to describe how to use the capabilities of the STE to achieve bit-wise fine-scrolling and vertical split screens. Horizontal and vertical scrolling are discussed and an example program is provided. Split screen effects are discussed and an example program with multiple independent scrolling regions is provided.

Three new registers are provided to implement fine-scrolling and split screen displays:

- 1) HSCROLL - This register contains the pixel scroll offset. If it is zero, this is the same as an ordinary ST. If it is non-zero, it indicates which data bits constitute the first pixel from the first word of data. That is, the leftmost displayed pixel is selected from the first data word(s) of a given line by this register.
- 2) LINEWID - This register indicates the number of extra words of data (beyond that required by an ordinary ST at the same resolution) which represent a single display line. If it is zero, this is the same as an ordinary ST. If it is non-zero, that many additional words of data will constitute a single video line (thus allowing virtual screens wider than the displayed screen). *CAUTION*- In fact, this register contains the word offset which the display processor will add to the video display address to point to the next line. If you are actively scrolling ($HSCROLL <> 0$), this register should contain the additional width of a display line *minus one data fetch* (in low resolution one data fetch would be four words, one word for monochrome, etc.).
- 3) VBASELO - This register contains the low-order byte of the video display base address. It can be altered at any time and will affect the next display processor data fetch. It is recommended that the video display address be altered only during vertical and horizontal blanking or display garbage may result.

These registers, when used in combination, can provide several video effects. In this document we will discuss only fine-scrolling and split-screen displays.

Fine Scrolling:

Many games use horizontal and vertical scrolling techniques to provide virtual playfields which are larger than a single screen. We will first discuss vertical scrolling (line-wise), then horizontal scrolling (pixel-wise) and finally the example program "neowall.s" which combines both.

Vertical Scrolling:

To scroll line-wise, we simply alter the video display address by one line each time we wish to scroll one line. This is done at vertical blank interrupt time by writing to the three eight-bit video display address registers to define a twenty-four-bit pointer into memory.

Naturally, additional data must be available to be displayed. We might imagine this as a tall, skinny screen which we are opening a window onto for the user. The video display address registers define where this window will start.

Horizontal Scrolling:

To scroll horizontally we might also adjust the video display address. If that was all we did, we would find that the screen would jump sideways in sixteen pixel increments. To achieve smooth pixel-wise scrolling we must use the HSCROLL register to select where within each sixteen pixel block we wish to start displaying data to the screen. Finally, we must adjust the LINEWID register to reflect both the fact that each line of video data is wider than a single display line and any display processor fetch incurred by a non-zero value of HSCROLL. All this is done at vertical blank interrupt time. Naturally, additional data must be available to be

displayed. We might imagine this as an extremely wide screen which we are opening a window onto for the user. These registers define where this window will start.

For Example:

The program "neowall.s" reads in nine NEOchrome™ picture files, organizes them into a three by three grid and allows the user to scroll both horizontally and vertically over the images. The heart of this program (the only interesting thing about it actually) is the vertical blank interrupt server. This routine first determines the pixel offset and loads it into HSCROLL. The LINEWID register is now set to indicate that each virtual line is three times longer than the actual display width. If we are actively scrolling, this amount is reduced to reflect the additional four-plane data fetch which will be caused by the scrolling. Finally, the video display address is computed to designate a window onto the grid of pictures. This twenty-four-bit address determines where the upper-left corner of the displayed region begins in memory. Thus, every frame an arbitrary portion of the total image is selected for display. The speed and resolution of this scrolling technique is limited only by the dexterity of the user.

Split Screen:

In many applications it is desirable to subdivide the screen into several independent regions. On the STE you may reload some video registers on a line-by-line basis (using horizontal blanking interrupts) to split the screen vertically into multiple independent regions. A single screen no longer need be a contiguous block of storage, but could be composed of dozens of strips which might reside in memory in any order. The same data could be repeated on one or more display lines. Individual regions might each have their own individual data and scrolling directions.

For Example:

The program "hscroll.s" reads in a NEOchrome™ picture file and duplicates each line of the image. This, combined with the proper use of LINEWID, effectively places two copies of the same picture side-by-side. Next, both vertical and horizontal blanking interrupt vectors are captured and the horizontal blanking interrupt is enabled in counter mode. To prevent flicker caused by keyboard input, the IKBD/MIDI interrupt priority is lowered below that of the HBL interrupt. Note that the program 'main loop' doesn't even call the BIOS to check the keyboard, since the BIOS sets the IPL up and causes flicker by locking out horizontal interrupts - this may cause trouble for programs in the real world. The screen is effectively divided into ten regions which scroll independently of one another. There are two ten-element arrays which contain the base address of each region and its current scroll offset. At vertical blank interrupt time we compute the final display values for each region in advance and store them into a third array. We then initialize the display processor for the first region and request an interrupt every twenty lines (actually every twenty horizontal blankings). During each horizontal interrupt service, we quickly reload the video display address registers and the HSCROLL register. This must be done immediately - before the display processor has time to start the current line or garbage may result. Note that horizontal blank interrupts are triggered by the display processor having finished reading the previous data line. You have approximately 144 machine cycles to reload the HSCROLL and video display registers before they will be used again by the display processor. Finally, the LINEWID register is set, this need only be done before the processor finishes reading the data for the current display line. We then pre-compute the data we will need for the next horizontal interrupt to shave few more cycles off the critical path and exit.

```

1          : HSCROLL.S Horizontal Scrolling Demo
2          : THE ONE LINE VERSION
3
4          : Copyright 1988 ATARI CORP.
5          : Started 9/12/88 .. Rob Zdybel
6
7
8
9
10         .text
11         .include atari
12         .list
13
14         ; HARDWARE CONSTANTS
15         vbasea =      $ffff820d          ; Video Base Address (lo)
16         linewid =      $ffff820f          ; Width of a scan-line (Words, minus 1)
17         hscroll =      $ffff8265          ; Horizontal scroll count (0 .. 15)
18
19
20         ; SYSTEM CONSTANTS
21
22         vblivec =      $78              ; System VBlank Vector
23         lkbivec =      $118             ; IKBD/MIDI (6850) Vector
24         hblivec =      $128             ; Horizontal Blank Counter (68901) Vector
25
26
27         ; LOCAL CONSTANTS
28
29
30
31         ; System Initialization
32
33         start:           move.l  a7,a5
34         00000000 2A4F           move.l  #ystack,a7          ; Get Our Own Local Stack
35         00000002 2E7CxXXXXXXXXX move.l  4(a5),a5          ; a5 = basepage address
36         00000008 2A600004           move.l  TEXTSZ(a5),d0
37         0000000C 2B2D000C           add.l   DATA5Z(a5),d0
38         00000010 D0AD0014           add.l   BSS5Z(a5),d0
39         00000014 D0AD001C           add.l   $100,d0          ; RAM req'd = text+bss+data+BasePageLength
40         00000018 000C00000100           move.l  d0,d4          ; d4 = RAM req'd
41         0000001E 2800           Mshrink a5,d0          ; Return Excess Storage
42         00000028 2F88           move.l  d0,-(sp)
43         00000022 2F80           move.l  a5,-(sp)
44         00000024 4267           cir.w   -(sp)
45         00000026 3F3C004A           Gendos $4a,12
46         0000002A 4E41           move.w  #4a,-(sp)
47         0000002C 0EFC000C           trap    #1
48         -           .if $c <= 8
49         -           addq    #Sc,sp
50         -           .else
51         -           add.w   #Sc,sp
52         -           .endif
53         -           Other Initialization
54
55         00000030 42A7           Super      -(sp)          ; enter supervisor mode
56         00000032 3F3C0020           move.w  #S28,-(sp)
57         00000036 4E41           trap    #1
58         00000038 5C4F           addq    #S2,sp
59         0000003A 2F80           move.l  d0,-(sp)          ; WARNING - Old SSP saved on stack.
60
61         0000003C 3F3C002F           Fgetdata
62         00000040 4E41           Gendos $2f,2
63         00000042 544F           move.w  #S2f,-(sp)
64         -           trap    #1
65         -           .if $2 <= 8
66         -           addq    #S2,sp
67         -           .else
68         -           add.w   #S2,sp
69         -           .endif
70         -           move.l  d0,a4
71         -           adda   #30,a4          ; a4 = Filename ptr
72         00000044 2840           Ffirst  #eofile,#0
73         00000046 0EFC001E           move.w  #S0,-(sp)
74         00000048 3F3C0000           move.l  #eofile,-(sp)
75         0000004E 2F3CXXXXXXXXX           Gendos $4e,8
76         00000054 3F3C004E           move.w  #S4e,-(sp)
77         00000058 4E41           trap    #1
78         0000005A 504F           .if $8 <= 8
79         -           addq    #S8,sp
80         -           .else
81         -           add.w   #S8,sp
82         -           .endif
83         -           tst     d0
84         -           bmi    abort
85         -           Fopen   a4,#0          ; IF (No NEO files) ABORT
86         0000005C 4A48           move.w  #S0,-(sp)
87         0000005E 6800xxxx           move.l  a4,-(sp)
88         00000062 3F3C0000           move.w  #S0,-(sp)
89         00000066 2F8C           move.l  a4,-(sp)

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```

00000068 3F3C003D      0     Gmados $3d,8
0000006C 4E41          0     move.w #$3d,-(sp)
0000006E 584F          0     trap #1
00000072 6000XXXX      0     .if $8 <= 8
00000076 3JC0XXXXXXX    0     addq #$8,sp
0000007C 2F3CXXXXXXXX    0     .else
00000082 2F3C0007D88    0     add.w #$8,sp
00000088 3F88          0     .endif
0000008A 3F3C003F      0     tst d8
0000008E 4E41          0     bmi abort ; IF (Error opening file) ABORT
00000090 DEFC000C      0
00000094 4A48          0
00000096 6000XXXX      0     move d8.handle
0000009A 3F39XXXXXXXX    0     Fread #0,$32128,$neobuff
000000A0 3F3C003E      0     move.l $neobuff,-(sp)
000000A4 4E41          0     move.l #$7d80,-(sp)
000000A6 584F          0     move.w d8,-(sp)
000000A8 4A48          0     Gmados $3f,12
000000B2 6000XXXX      0     move.w #$3f,-(sp)
000000B8 3F88          0     trap #1
000000C4 4E41          0     .if $c <= 8
000000C8 584F          0     addq #$c,sp
000000D2 6000XXXX      0     .else
000000D6 4A48          0     add.w #$c,sp
000000D8 6000XXXX      0     .endif
000000E2 4A48          0     tst.l d8
000000E4 6000XXXX      0     bmi abort ; IF (File Read Error) ABORT
000000E8 3F39XXXXXXXX    0     Fclose handle
000000F2 3F3C003E      0     move.w handle,-(sp)
000000F4 4E41          0     Gmados $3e,4
000000F8 584F          0     move.w #$3e,-(sp)
000000FA 4E41          0     trap #1
000000FB 6000XXXX      0     .if $4 <= 8
000000C2 32D8          0     addq #$4,sp
000000C4 30DA          0     .else
000000C6 51C0FFFF      0     add.w #$4,sp
000000C8 4A48          0     .endif
000000CA 6000XXXX      0     tst d8
000000CC 4A48          0     bmi abort ; IF (Error Closing a file) ABORT
000000CE 41F9XXXXXXXX    0
000000D4 43F9XXXXXXXX    0
000000D8 43F9XXXXXXXX    0
000000E2 303C000F      0
000000E6 32D8          0     lea neobuff+4,a2
000000E8 303C00C7      0     lea palette,a0
000000EA 343C00C7      0     lea oldpal,a1
000000EB 303C000F      0     move #15,d8
000000EC 32D8          0     .ploop: move.w (a0),(a1)+ ; save old color palette
000000ED 303C00C4      0     move.w (a2),(a0)+ ; create new color palette
000000EE 51C0FFFF      0     dbra d8,.ploop
000000F0 4A48          0
000000F2 41F9XXXXXXXX    0     move #160,d8 ; Double each display line
000000F4 43F9XXXXXXXX    0     lea bigICE,a0
000000F6 43F9XXXXXXXX    0     lea neobuff+128,a1
000000F8 41F9XXXXXXXX    0     move #199,d2
000000FA 323C0027      0     .linip: move #39,d1 ; FOR (200 Lines) 00
000000FB 21910000      0     .dubip: move.l (a1),(a0,d8) ; duplicate line
000000FC 2809          0     move.l (a1),(a0)+
000000FD 51C9FFF8      0     dbra d1,.dubip
000000FE D8C8          0     adda d8,a0
000000FF 51CAFEE        0     dbra d2,.linip
00000100 4A48          0
00000102 41F9XXXXXXXX    0     lea baseaddr,a0
00000104 43F9XXXXXXXX    0     lea xoffset,a1
00000106 45F9XXXXXXXX    0     lea bigbuff,a2
00000108 303C0009      0     move #9,d8
0000010A 32FC0000      0     .strip: move #0,(a1)+ ; FOR (10 Strips) 00 Init base and offset
0000010C 28CA          0     move.i a2,(a0)+
0000010E D4FC1900      0     adda #320*20,a2
00000110 51C8FFF4      0     dbra d8,.strip
00000112 21FC0000000000 0
00000114 23F80118XXXXXX 0     move.i 1kbdbuf.old1kbdbuf
00000116 21FCXXXXXXXXXXXX 0     move.i #1kbdbuf.1kbdbuf ; IPL 5 hack for IKBD/MIDI
00000118 23F80070XXXXXX 0
00000120 21FCXXXXXXXXXXXX 0     move.i vblvec.oldvbl
00000122 21FCXXXXXXXXXXXX 0     move.i #vbl,vblvec ; Capture System VBlank Interrupt
00000124 21FCXXXXXXXXXXXX 0
00000126 21FCXXXXXXXXXXXX 0     move.i whbl,hblvec ; Capture HBlank Interrupt
00000128 21FCXXXXXXXXXXXX 0     bset.b #0,imra
00000130 21FCXXXXXXXXXXXX 0     bset.b #0,iera ; Enable Hblank
00000132 4A48          0
00000134 6000XXXX      0
00000136 21FCXXXXXXXXXXXX 0
00000138 80F80000FA13    0
00000140 80F80000FA07    0
00000142 80F80000FA07    0
00000144 3F3C0002      0     ; Scrolling Demo loop
00000146 3F3C0001      0     ; Waveip:
00000148 4E40          0     Bconstat COMH ; Keyboard Polling
0000014A 3F3C0002      0     move.w #CON,-(sp)
0000014C 4E40          0     Bios 1.4
0000014E 3F3C0001      0     move.w #$1,-(sp)
00000150 4E40          0     trap #13
00000152 4E40          0     .if $4 <= 8
00000154 584F          0     addq #$4,sp
00000156 4E40          0     .else
00000158 4E40          0     add.w #$4,sp
00000160 4E40          0     .endif

```

```

189 00000156 4A40          tst    d8
118 00000158 6700xxxx      beq    noexit      ; IF (Keyboard Input Available) THEN
                                         Bconin CON
                                         move.w #CON,-(sp)
                                         Bios 2,4
112 0000015C 3F3C0002      move.w #$2,-(sp)
113 00000160 3F3C0002      trap   #13
114 00000164 4E40          .if $4 <= 8
                                         addq   #$4,sp
115 00000166 584F          .else
                                         add.w #$4,sp
                                         .endif
111 00000168 803C0003      cmp.b #C'-64,d8
112 0000016C 6700xxxx      beq    exit        ; CTRL-C --> EXIT
114 00000170 6808          noexit: bra   wavelip
116
117
118
119
120 00000172 00000000FA07
121 00000178 00000000FA13
122 0000017E 21F9xxxxxxxx0000
123 00000180 21F9xxxxxxxx0000
124                                         move.l oldikbd,ikbdvec ; Restore System IKBD/MIDI Interrupt
                                         move.l oldvbl,vbivec   ; Restore System VBlank Interrupt

                                         Gettime
                                         Xbios $17,2
125 0000018E 3F3C0017      move.w #$17,-(sp)
126 00000192 4E4E          trap   #14
                                         .if $2 <= 8
                                         addq   #$2,sp
                                         .else
                                         add.w #$2,sp
                                         .endif
126 00000196 23C0xxxxxxxx  move.l d8,vbitemp ; Get IKBD Date/Time
                                         Tsettime d8
                                         move d8,-(sp)
                                         Gmedos $2d,4
127 0000019C 3F00          move.m #$2d,-(sp)
                                         trap   #1
                                         .if $4 <= 8
                                         addq   #$4,sp
                                         .else
                                         add.w #$4,sp
                                         .endif
                                         Tsetdate vbitemp ; Set GEMDOS Time and Date
                                         move vbitemp,-(sp)
                                         Gmedos $2b,4
                                         move.m #$2b,-(sp)
                                         trap   #1
                                         .if $4 <= 8
                                         addq   #$4,sp
                                         .else
                                         add.w #$4,sp
                                         .endif
128
129
130 000001A6 3F39xxxxxxxx  lea    oldpal,a8
131 000001B4 43F88240      lea    palette,ai
132 000001BE 303C000F      move   #15,d8
133 000001C2 3208          .unplp: move.m (a8),(ai)+ 
                                         dbra   d8,.unplp ; restore old color palette
134 000001C4 51C0FFFC
135                                         abort: User
                                         Gmedos $28,6
                                         move.w #$28,-(sp)
                                         trap   #1
                                         .if $6 <= 8
                                         addq   #$6,sp
                                         .else
                                         add.w #$6,sp
                                         .endif
136
137 000001C8 3F3C0020      Pterm0
                                         move.m -(sp)
                                         trap   #1
                                         illegal
                                         .return to GEMDOS
                                         4267
                                         4E41
                                         4AFC
138
139
140
141
142
143 000001D6 48E7C0E0      vbl:  VBL Vertical-Blank Interrupt Server
                                         movem.l d8-d1/a8-a2,-(sp)
144
145 000001DA 41F9xxxxxxxx  lea    video,a8 ; a8 = Display list (scroll.base)
146 000001E8 43F9xxxxxxxx  lea    xoffset,ai ; ai = Xoffset list
147 000001E6 45F9xxxxxxxx  lea    baseaddr,a2 ; a2 = Base address list
148 000001EC 323C0009      move   #9,d1
                                         .regip: move (ai),d8 ; FOR (16 scrolling regions) 00
                                         btst.l #0,dl
                                         bne   .odd
                                         addq   #1,dl
                                         .even: addq #1,dl ; EVEN --> Increment

```

```

154 000001FC B07C00A8      cmp    #168,d8
155 00000200 6000xxxx      blt    .join
156 00000204 7000          moveq  #0,d8      ; Wrap-up
157 00000206 6000xxxx      bra    .join
158 0000020A 5348          subq   #1,d8      ; 000 --> Decrement
159 0000020C 6C00xxxx      .odd: subq   #1,d8      ; Wrap-down
160 00000210 383C009F      bge    .join
161 00000214 3280          move    #159,d8      ; Wrap-down
162 00000216 E248          move    #0,(a1)      ; Next ActiveSet
163 00000218 C08C0000FFFF8  asr    #1,d8
164 0000021E D09A          add.l  #8ffff8,d8      ; d8 = byte offset within line
165 00000228 2088          add.l  #2,d8      ; d8 = Regions video base
166 00000222 3019          move    #1,(a0)
167 00000224 C07C008F      move    #58f,d8      ; d8 = Regions horizontal scroll count
168 00000228 1088          and    #58f,d8
169 0000022A 5888          move.b #0,(a0)
170 0000022C 51C9FFC2      addq.l #4,a8
171                               dbra   di,.regip
172 00000230 41F9xxxxxxxx  lea    video.a0
173 00000235 1818          move.b #0,(a0),d8
174 00000238 11C88265      move.b d8,hscroll
175 0000023C 11D88285      move.b #0),(vcounthi
176 00000240 11D88287      move.b #0),(vcountmid
177 00000244 11D88289      move.b #0),(vcountlo : Initialize first region
178
179 00000248 323C0050      move    #80,d1      ; Double normal ST line width
180 0000024C 4408          tst.b  d8
181 0000024E 6700xxxx      beq    .zero      ; IF (non-zero scroll count) Reduce line width
182 00000252 5941          subq   #4,d1
183 00000254 11C1828F      move.b d1,linewid
184
185 00000258 2818          move.l #0,(a0)+,d8
186 0000025A E198          rol.l  #8,d8
187 0000025C 23C8xxxxxxxx  move.l d8,videodata : Init next lines data
188 00000262 23C8xxxxxxxx  move.l a8,videoptr : Init display list ptr
189
190 00000268 11FC0000FA1B  move.b #0,tbcr
191 0000026E 11FC0014FA21  move.b #29,tbdr      ; Interrupt every twenty HBlanks
192 00000274 11FC0000FA1B  move.b #0,tbcr
193
194 0000027A 4CDF8703      movem.l (sp)+,d8-d1/a8-a2
195 0000027E 4EF9          .dc.w $4ef9
196 00000288 00000000      oldvdbl: .dc.l 8      ; JMP (Old-Vblank)
197 00000284 4AFC          illegal
198
199
200
201
202
203 00000285 3F00          ; IKBD IKBD/MIDI Interrupt Server
204
205 00000288 48C8          ; -
206 0000028A C07CF8FF      ; -
207 0000028E 887C0580      ; -
208 00000292 46C8          move   d0,-(sp)
209
210 00000294 381F          move   (sp)+,d8
211 00000296 4EF9          .dc.w $4ef9
212
213 00000298 00000000      oldikbd: .dc.l 8      ; JMP (Old-IKBD)
214 0000029C 4AFC          illegal
215
216
217
218
219
220 0000029E 48E78000      ; MBL *NONE LINEBK Horizontal-Blank Interrupt Server
221
222 000002A2 2839xxxxxxxx  movem.l d0/a0,-(sp)      ; (44+28=72)
223 000002A8 41F88285      move.l videodata,d0      ; d0 = vcount/scroll (28)
224 000002AC 11C88265      lea    vcounthi,a0      ; a0 = movep base (8)
225 000002B0 01C80000      move.b d8,hscroll      ; set HScroll (12)
226
227 000002B4 4A00          move.b #76,linewid      ; set VideoBase (24)
228 000002B6 6700xxxx      tst.b  d8
229 000002B8 41F88285      beq    .zero      ; IF (non-zero scroll count) Reduce line width
230 000002B8 6000xxxx      move.b #76,linewid
231 000002C4 11FC004C028F  bra    .join
232
233 000002CA 2879xxxxxxxx  .zero: move.b #88,linewid
234 000002D0 2818          move.l (a0)+,d8
235 000002D2 E198          rol.l  #8,d8
236 000002D4 23C8xxxxxxxx  move.l d8,videodata : Init next regions data
237 000002D8 23C8xxxxxxxx  move.l a8,videoptr
238
239 000002E0 4CDF8101      movem.l (sp)+,d8/a0
240 000002E4 00000000FA0F  bcir.b #0,isra      ; Clear In-Service bit
241 000002EA 4E73          rte
242
243
244
;
```

```
245 800002EC ; .data
246
247 neofile: .dc.b "NEO",8 ; NEO filename search string
248 00000000 2A2E6E656F80
249
250
251
252
253 ; RANDOM DATA STORAGE
254
255 00000006 bss
256
257
258 00000000 -00000010 oldpal: .ds.l 16 ; Original color palette
259 00000040 -00000001 handle: .ds.w 1 ; Active Handle
260
261
262 baseaddr: .ds.l 10 ; Image Base address for each strip
263 00000042 -00000004 xoffset: .ds.w 10 ; Pixel-offset for each strip
264 0000005A -0000000A video: .ds.l 10 ; MScroll and Video Base address for each strip
265 0000007E -0000000A videoptr: .ds.l 1 ; Display list ptr
266 00000046 -00000001 videodata: .ds.l 1 ; Next regions display info
267 000000AA -00000001
268
269
270
271
272
273 neobuff: .ds.b 32128 ; NEO-Image Buffer
274 000000AE -00007D88 bigbuff: .ds.b 2#32000 ; Mega-Image Buffer
275 00007E2E -0000FA00
276
277 vbltemp: .ds.l 1 ; Vblank Temporary Storage
278 0001782E -00000001
279 00017832 -00000100 mystack: .ds.l 256 ; (stack body)
280
281 00017C32 -00000001
282
283
284
285 .end
```

Symbol Table

.dublip	000000E2	t	dtr	00000010	ea	tacr	FFFFFA19	ea
.join	00000214	t	end_ns	000004FA	ea	tadr	FFFFFA1F	ea
.join	000002CA	t	etv_critic	000004B4	ea	tbcr	FFFFFA1B	ea
linip	000000DE	t	etv_term	000004B8	ea	tbdr	FFFFFA21	ea
.odd	000002B0	t	etv_timer	000004B0	ea	tcdr	FFFFFA1D	ea
.ploop	000000C2	t	etv_xtra	000004B0C	ea	tcdr	FFFFFA23	ea
.regip	000001F8	t	exec_ns	000004FE	ea	tddr	FFFFFA25	ea
.strip	000001B8	t	exit	00000172	t	thand	0000045E	ea
unplip	000001C2	t	fifo	FFFF8606	ea	trkreg	00000082	ea
.zero	00000254	t	flock	0000043E	ea	trpl4ret	000004B6	ea
.zero	000002C4	t	glamp	00000088	ea	tsr	FFFFFA2D	ea
AUX	00000081	ea	gibamp	00000009	ea	ucr	FFFFFA29	ea
BBASE	00000018	a	gicamp	000000A0	ea	udr	FFFFFA2F	ea
BLEN	0000001C	a	gicrnulp	0000008C	ea	vbasehi	FFFF8281	ea
BPSZ	00000106	ea	gifienvlp	00000008	ea	vbaselo	FFFF8280	ea
BSIZE	00000004	a	gimixer	00000007	ea	vbasemid	FFFF8283	ea
BSS5Z	0000001C	ea	ginoise	00000006	ea	vbl	00000106	t
CMDLINE	00000000	a	giports	0000000E	ea	vblsem	00000452	ea
COM	00000002	ea	giportsb	0000000F	ea	vbltemp	0001782E	b
CR	00000000	ea	giread	FFFF8800	ea	vblvec	00000078	ea
CURS_BLINK	00000002	ea	giselect	FFFF8800	ea	vcounthi	FFFF8205	ea
CURS_BTRATE	00000005	ea	gitoneac	00000001	ea	vcountlo	FFFF8209	ea
CURS_HIDE	00000000	ea	gitoneaf	00000000	ea	vcountmid	FFFF8207	ea
CURS_NOBLINK	00000003	ea	gitonebc	00000003	ea	video	0000007E	b
CURS_SETRATE	00000004	ea	gitonebf	00000002	ea	videodata	000000AA	b
CURS_SHOW	00000001	ea	gitonecc	00000005	ea	videoptr	000000A6	b
DATASZ	00000014	ea	gitonecf	00000084	ea	vr	FFFFFA17	ea
DBASE	00000010	a	giwr1	FFFF8802	ea	waveip	00000144	t
DLEN	00000014	a	gpip	FFFFFA81	ea	xoffset	0000005A	b
DSIZE	00000005	a	goo	00000040	ea	xrts	00000008	ea
DTA	00000020	a	handle	00000048	b			
ENVIR	0000002C	a	hbl	0000029E	t			
FILE_ID	00000000	a	hblvec	00000128	ea			
HEADSIZE	00000001	ea	hdv_boot	0000047A	ea			
HITPA	00000004	a	hdv_bpb	00000472	ea			
IKBD	00000004	ea	hdv_init	0000046A	ea			
LF	0000000A	ea	hdv_mediach	0000047E	ea			
LCMTPA	00000000	a	hdv_rw	00000476	ea			
MIDI	00000003	ea	hscroll	FFFF8265	ea			
MYDTA	00000020	ea	iera	FFFFFA07	ea			
PARENT	00000024	a	ierb	FFFFFA09	ea			
PRT	00000008	ea	ikbd	00000286	t			
RAUCON	00000005	ea	ikbdvec	00000118	ea			
SSIZE	0000000E	a	imra	FFFFFA13	ea			
TAB	00000009	ea	imrb	FFFFFA15	ea			
TBASE	00000008	a	ipra	FFFFFA0B	ea			
TEXTSZ	0000000C	ea	iprb	FFFFFA0D	ea			
TLEN	0000000C	a	isra	FFFFFA0F	ea			
TSIZE	00000002	a	tsrb	FFFFFA11	ea			
XXX1	00000012	a	keybd	FFFFFC02	ea			
XXX2	00000016	a	keyctl	FFFFFC00	ea			
XXXJ	0000001A	a	linemid	FFFFB20F	ea			
XXXX	00000028	a	memcntr	00000424	ea			
_md	0000049E	ea	memconf	FFFF8801	ea			
_autopath	000004CA	ea	memval2	0000043A	ea			
_bootdev	00000446	ea	memvalid	00000428	ea			
_buf1	00000482	ea	mfp	FFFFFA00	ea			
_cmdload	00000482	ea	midi	FFFFFC06	ea			
_drvbits	000004C2	ea	midictl	FFFFFC04	ea			
_dskbufp	000004C6	ea	mystack	00017C32	b			
_frclock	00000456	ea	neobuff	0000004E	b			
_fverify	00000444	ea	neofile	00000000	d			
_hz_200	0000040A	ea	noexit	00000178	t			
_membot	00000432	ea	nvb1s	00000454	ea			
_memtop	00000436	ea	oldikbd	00000298	t			
_nflops	00000446	ea	oldpal	00000000	b			
_prt_cnt	000004E	ea	oldvbl	00000280	t			
_prttabt	000004F0	ea	palette	FFFF8240	ea			
_shell_p	000004F6	ea	palmode	00000448	ea			
_sysbase	000004F2	ea	physstop	0000042E	ea			
_tim_ms	00000442	ea	prv_aux	00000512	ea			
_v_bas_ad	0000044E	ea	prv_aux0	0000050E	ea			
_vbclock	000004E2	ea	prv_lst	0000050A	ea			
_vbl_list	000004CE	ea	prv_lst0	00000506	ea			
_vbqueue	00000456	ea	resvalid	00000426	ea			
abort	000001C8	t	resvector	0000042A	ea			
aer	FFFFFA03	ea	reemode	FFFF8260	ea			
baseaddr	00000042	b	rsr	FFFFFA28	ea			
bigbuff	00007E2E	b	sav_context	0000044E	ea			
cmdreg	00000000	ea	save_rom	000004AC	ea			
colorptr	0000045A	ea	savptr	00000442	ea			
constate	00000448	ea	SCR	FFFFFA27	ea			
conterm	00000424	ea	scr_dump	00000502	ea			
criticret	0000043A	ea	screenpt	0000045E	ea			
datereg	00000006	ea	secreg	00000004	ea			
dfr	FFFFFA05	ea	seekrate	00000440	ea			
defshiftmd	0000044A	ea	shiftmd	0000044C	ea			
diskctl	FFFF8604	ea	start	00000000	t			
dmahi	FFFF8609	ea	strobe	00000020	ea			
dmalo	FFFF8600	ea	smv_vec	0000045E	ea			
dmamid	FFFF8608	ea	syncmode	FFFF8204	ea			

```

1          : NEOWALL.S      Horizontal and Vertical Scrolling Demo
2          :
3          : Copyright 1988 ATARI CORP.
4          : Started 10/18/88 .. Rob Zdybel
5          :
6          :
7          .text
8          .include atari
9          .list
10         :
11         ; HARDWARE CONSTANTS
12         :
13         vbaseio =      $ffff8280          ; Video Base Address (lo)
14         linewid =      $ffff828f          ; Width of a scan-line (Words, minus 1)
15         hscroll =      $ffff8265          ; Horizontal scroll count (0 .. 15)
16
17         :
18         ; SYSTEM CONSTANTS
19         :
20         vblvect =      $70              ; System VBlank Vector
21         movec =        -50              ; LineA Mouse-Motion Vector offset
22         cur_x =        -682             ; LineA Current mouse Xpos
23         cur_y =        -600             ; LineA Current mouse Ypos
24
25
26         :
27         ; LOCAL CONSTANTS
28         :
29         :
30         :
31         ; System Initialization
32         :
33         start:
34
35         00000000 2A4F
36         00000002 2E7Cxxxxxx
37         00000008 2A600004
38         0000000C 2020000C
39         00000010 00A00014
40         00000014 00A0001C
41         00000018 00BC00000100
42         0000001E 2800
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56

```

Copyright 1988 ATARI CORP.
Started 10/18/88 .. Rob Zdybel

.text
.include atari
.list

; HARDWARE CONSTANTS

vbaseio = \$ffff8280 ; Video Base Address (lo)
linewid = \$ffff828f ; Width of a scan-line (Words, minus 1)
hscroll = \$ffff8265 ; Horizontal scroll count (0 .. 15)

; SYSTEM CONSTANTS

vblvect = \$70 ; System VBlank Vector
movec = -50 ; LineA Mouse-Motion Vector offset
cur_x = -682 ; LineA Current mouse Xpos
cur_y = -600 ; LineA Current mouse Ypos

; LOCAL CONSTANTS

System Initialization

start:

move.l a7,a5
move.l #mystack,a7 ; Get Our Own Local Stack
move.l 4(a5),a5 ; a5 = basepage address
move.l TEXTSZ(a5),d0
add.l DATASZ(a5),d0
add.l BSSZ(a5),d0
add.l #\$100,d0 ; RAM req'd = text+bss+data+BasePageLength
move.l d0,d4 ; d4 = RAM req'd
Mshrink a5,d0 ; Return Excess Storage

move.l d0,-(sp)
move.l a5,-(sp)
clr.w -(sp)
Gmedos \$4a,12
move.w #\$4a,-(sp)
trap #1
.if \$c <= 8
addq #Sc,sp
.else
add.w #Sc,sp
.endif

0000002C DEFC000C

Other Initialization

Super ; enter supervisor mode
clr.l -(sp)
move.w #\$28,-(sp)
trap #1
addq #6,sp
move.l d0,-(sp) ; WARNING ~ Old SSP saved on stack.

Fgetdata
Gmedos \$2f,2
move.w #\$2f,-(sp)
trap #1
.if \$2 <= 8
addq #S2,sp
.else
add.w #S2,sp
.endif

0000003C 3F3C002F
00000040 4E41

00000042 544F

00000044 2848
00000046 D8FC001E
0000004A 7800

0000004C 3F3C0000
00000050 2F3Cxxxxxx

00000056 3F3C004E
0000005A 4E41

0000005C 504F

move.w #\$0,-(sp)
move.l #neofiles,-(sp)
Gmedos \$4e,8
move.w #\$4e,-(sp)
trap #1
.if \$8 <= 8
addq #S8,sp
.else
add.w #S8,sp
.endif

.neoloop: ; FOR (Nine NEO Files) DO

tst d8
bmi abort ; IF (No more NEO files) ABORT

```

00000064 3F3C0000      Fopen    a4, #0
00000068 2F8C          move.w  #\$0,-(sp)
0000006A 3F3C003D      move.l   a4,-(sp)
0000006E 4E41          Gendos   $3d,8
00000070 504F          move.w  #\$3d,-(sp)
trap     #1
.if $8 <= 8
addq    #\$8,sp
.else
add.w   #\$8,sp
.endif
tst     d8
bmi    abort           ; IF (Error opening a file) ABORT
lea     handlist,a8
move   d8,(a0,d4)       ; Save the Handle
addq   #\$2,d4
cmp     #\$16,d4
bgt    .gotnine
Fseek   #\$128,d8,#8    ; Skip NEO Header
move.w  #\$0,-(sp)
move.w  d8,-(sp)
move.l  #\$00,-(sp)
Gendos $42,18
move.w  #\$42,-(sp)
trap    #1
.if $a <= 8
addq   #\$a,sp
.else
add.w   #\$a,sp
endif
tst.l  d8
bmi    abort           ; IF (File Seek Error) ABORT
Fsnext
Gendos $4f,2
move.w  #\$4f,-(sp)
trap    #1
.if $2 <= 8
addq   #\$2,sp
.else
add.w   #\$2,sp
endif
bra    .neoloop
.gotnine:
Fread   d8,#\$128,#bigbuff
move.l  #bigbuff,-(sp)
move.l  #\$00,-(sp)
move.w  d8,-(sp)
Gendos $3f,12
move.w  #\$3f,-(sp)
trap    #1
.if $c <= 8
addq   #\$c,sp
.else
add.w   #\$c,sp
endif
tst.l  d8
bmi    abort           ; IF (File Read Error) ABORT
lea     bigbuff+4,a2
move   a2,-(sp)
lea     palette,a8
move   a8,-(sp)
oldpal.a1
move   #15,d8
move.w  (a0),(a1)+       ; save old color palette
move.w  (a2)+(a0)+       ; create new color palette
dbra   d8,.ploop
.ploop:
move.w  (a0),(a1)+       ; save old color palette
move.w  (a2)+(a0)+       ; create new color palette
dbra   d8,.ploop
81
82 0000008C 23FCxxxxxxxxxxxxx move.l  #bigbuff,buffptr
83 000000F6 7E08          moveq   #0,d7           ; d7 = Row Count
84 000000F8 49F9xxxxxxxx .rowip: lea    threebuf,a4        ; FOR (Three rows) DO
85 000000FE 4BF9xxxxxxxx lea    handlist,a5
86 00000104 DAC7          adda   d7,a5
move   #2,d5           ; d5 = Column Count
87 00000106 3C3C0002      .redip: Fread  (a5),#32000,a4 ; FOR (3 Files) DO Read into temp buff
move.l  a4,-(sp)
move.l  #\$7d00,-(sp)
move.w  (a5)+,-(sp)
Gendos $3f,12
move.w  #\$3f,-(sp)
trap    #1
.if $c <= 8
addq   #\$c,sp
.else
add.w   #\$c,sp
endif
tst.l  d8
bmi    abort           ; IF (File Read Error) ABORT
lea    threebuf,a1
move   a1,-(sp)
adda   #32000,a4
dbra   d6,.redip
88
89 0000011E 4A88          move.w  #\$00,-(sp)
90 00000120 6000xxxx      trap    #1
91 00000124 D8FC7D00      adda   #32000,a4
92 00000128 51CEFF00      dbra   d6,.redip
93
94 0000012C 43F9xxxxxxxx lea    threebuf,a1
95 00000132 45F9xxxxxxxx lea    threebuf+32000,a2
96 00000138 47F9xxxxxxxx lea    threebuf+64000,a3

```

```

97 0000013E 2879xxxxxxxx
98 00000144 3JC80C7
99 00000148 3A3C8027
100 0000014C 20D9
101 0000014E 51C0FFFC
102 00000152 3A3C8027
103 00000156 280A
104 00000158 51C0FFFC
105 0000015C 3A3C8027
106 00000168 280B
107 00000162 51C0FFFC
108 00000166 51CEFFE8
109 0000016A 23C8xxxxxxxx
110 00000178 5C47
111 00000172 8E7C000C
112 00000176 6F88
113
114 00000178 7810
115 0000017A 49F9xxxxxxxx
116 00000180 3F344000
117
118 0000018C 4A40
119 0000018E 6700xxxx
120 00000192 5544
121 00000194 6AEA
122
123 00000196 4E89xxxxxxxx
124
125 0000019C 23F80070xxxxxxxx
126 000001A4 21FCxxxxxxxx0000
127
128
129
130
131
132
133 000001B8 4A40
134 000001BA 6700xxxx
135
136 000001CA 883C8003
137 000001CE 6700xxxx
138
139 000001D2 6008
140
141
142
143
144 000001D4 21F9xxxxxxxx0000
145
146 000001DC 4E89xxxxxxxx
147
148 000001E2 41F9xxxxxxxx
149 000001E8 43F88240
150 000001EC 383C800F
151 000001F0 3208
152 000001F2 51C8FFFF
153
154

```

move.l buffptr,a8 ; d6 = Scan Line Count
move #199,d6 ; FOR (200 Lines) DO
.linip: move #39,d5 ; Copy a line from screen0
.t1: move.l (a1)+,(a0)+
dbra d5,.t1
move #39,d5
.t2: move.l (a2)+,(a0)+ ; Copy a line from screen1
dbra d5,.t2
move #39,d5
.t3: move.l (a3)+,(a0)+ ; Copy a line from screen2
dbra d5,.t3
dbra d6,.linip
move.l a0,buffptr
addq #6,d7
cmp #12,d7
ble .romip

moveq #16,d4
lea handlist.a4
.close: move (a4,d4),-(sp) ; FOR (Nine files) DO Close all
Gemdos \$3e,4 ; Fclose

move.w #\$3e,-(sp)
trap #1
.if \$4 <= 8
addq #\$4,sp
.else
add.w #\$4,sp
.endif

tst d8
bmi abort ; IF (Error Closing a file) ABORT
subq #2,d4
bpl .close

jsr initmaus ; Install our own mouse handler

move.l ublvect.oldubl
move.l #ubl,ublvect ; Capture System VBlank Interrupt

; Scrolling Demo loop

waveip:
Bconstat COM ; Keyboard Polling
move.w #COM,-(sp)
Bios 1,4
move.w #S1,-(sp)
trap #13
.if \$4 <= 8
addq #\$4,sp
.else
add.w #\$4,sp
.endif

tst d8
beq noexit ; IF (Keyboard Input Available) THEN

Bconin COM
move.w #CON,-(sp)
Bios 2,4
move.w #S2,-(sp)
trap #13
.if \$4 <= 8
addq #\$4,sp
.else
add.w #\$4,sp
.endif

cmp.b #'C'-54,d8
beq exit ; CTRL-C ==> EXIT

noexit: bra waveip

exit:

; System Tear-Down

move.l oldubl,ublvect ; Restore System VBlank Interrupt

jsr unmaus ; Restore System mouse handler

lea oldpal,a8
lea palette.a1
move #15,d8
.unip: move.w (a0)+,(a1)+
dbra d8,.unip ; restore old color palette

abort: User ; return to user mode
Gemdos \$28,6
move.w #\$28,-(sp)
trap #1
.if \$6 <= 8
addq #\$6,sp
.else
add.w #\$6,sp
.endif

```

    0     Pterm0      ; return to GEMDOS
 155  000001FE 4267
 156  00000288 4E41
 157  00000282 4AFC
 158
 159
 160
 161  00000284 4BE78000
 162
 163  00000288 3039xxxxxxxx
 164  0000028E C07C000F
 165  00000212 11C08265
 166  00000216 4A08
 167  00000218 6600xxxx
 168  0000021C 11FC00000020F
 169  00000222 6000xxxx
 170  00000226 11FC0009C820F
 171
 172  0000022C 41F9xxxxxxxx
 173  00000232 3039xxxxxxxx
 174  00000238 C0FC01E0
 175  0000023C D1C0
 176  0000023E 3039xxxxxxxx
 177  00000244 E240
 178  00000246 C07CFFF8
 179  0000024A 00C0
 180  0000024C 23C0xxxxxxxx
 181  00000252 11F9xxxxxxxx0000
 182  0000025A 11F9xxxxxxxx0000
 183  00000262 11F9xxxxxxxx0000
 184
 185  0000026A 4CDF0101
 186  0000026E 4EF9
 187  00000270 00000000
 188  00000274 4AFC
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211  00000276 A0B8
 212  00000278 33E8FDAGxxxxxxxx
 213  00000280 33E8FDABxxxxxxxx
 214  00000288 23E8FFCExxxxxxxx
 215  00000290 217Cxxxxxxxx0000
 216  00000298 4E75
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221  0000029A 33C0xxxxxxxx
 222  000002A8 33C1xxxxxxxx
 223  000002A6 4EF9
 224
 225  000002A8 00000000
 226  000002AC 4AFC
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242

    0     Pterm0      ; return to GEMDOS
    0     clr.w -(sp)
    0     trap #1
    0     illegal

    ; VBL Vertical-Blank Interrupt Server

    vbl:
    movem.l d8/a8,-(sp)

    move xmouse,d8
    and #50f,00
    move.b d8,hscroll ; Xpos MOD 16 = Scroll count
    tst.b d8
    bne .non0
    move.b #160,linewid ; IF (Scrolling) THEN 4 word offset
    bra .join
    move.b #156,linewid

    .non0:
    lea bigbuff,a8
    move ymouse,d8
    mulu #3M160,00 ; Ypos # Linewid = Vertical offset
    adda.l d8,a8
    move xmouse,d8
    asr #1,d8
    and #ffff,d8 ; 8*(Xpos DIV 16) = Line offset
    adda d8,a8 ; a8 = Video Base Address
    move.l a8,vb1temp
    move.b vb1temp+1,vcounthi
    move.b vb1temp+2,vcountmid
    move.b vb1temp+3,vcountlo

    oldvbl:
    movem.l (sp)+,d8/a8
    .dc.m $4ef9
    .dc.l 0 ; JMP (Old-Vblank)
    illegal

    ; MOUSE HANDLING

    ; INITMAUS Capture system mouse

    Given:
    Control

    Returns:
    With motion and button vectors captured

    Register Usage:
    destroys d8-d3 and a8-a3

    Externals:
    none

    initmaus:
    .dc.m $a000 ; Line-A Trap
    move cur_x(a8),xmouse
    move cur_y(a8),ymouse
    move.l movec(a8),moldvec
    move.l ourmaus,movec(a8) ; Take over mouse motion
    rts

    ; Mouse Motion Interrupt

    ourmaus:
    move d8,xmouse
    move d1,ymouse ; Save new mouse position
    .dc.m $4ef9
    moldvec:
    .dc.l 0 ; JMP (Old motion vector)
    illegal

    ; UNMAUS Restore mouse to system

    Given:
    Control

    Returns:
    Mouse and button vectors restored to system

    Register Usage:
    destroys d8-d3 and a8-a3

    Externals:
    none

    unmaus:

```

```
243 000002AE A000 .dc.w $a000 ; Line-A Trap
244 000002B0 2179000002A8FFCE move.l moldvec,move(a0) ; Restore mouse motion
245 000002B8 4E75 rts

246
247
248 ; DATA STORAGE
249 ;
250 neofiles: .data
251 000002B4 neofiles: ; NEO filename search string
252 00000000 2A2E6E656F00 .dc.b "*.neo",8
253
254
255 .even
256
257 ; RANDOM DATA STORAGE
258 ;
259 00000006 .bss
260
261
262 oldpal: .ds.l 16 ; Original color palette
263 00000000 =000000010
264
265 handlist: .ds.w 9 ; Array of Active Handles (9)
266 00000040 =00000009
267 buffptr: .ds.l 1 ; Load ptr for bigbuff
268 00000052 =00000001
269 bigbuff: .ds.b 9#32000 ; Mega-Image Buffer
270 00000056 =00046500
271 threebuf: .ds.b 3#32000 ; Temporary Triple-Image Buffer
272 00046556 =00017700
273
274 vbltemp: .ds.l 1 ; Vblank Temporary Storage
275 0005DC56 =00000001
276
277 xmouse: .ds.w 1 ; Latest mouse Xposn
278 0005DC5A =00000001
279 ymouse: .ds.w 1 ; Latest mouse Yposn
280 00050C5C =00000001
281
282 00050C5E =00000100 .ds.l 256 ; (stack body)
283 mystack: .ds.l 1 ; Local Stack Storage
284 0005E05E =00000001
285
286 .end
```

Symbol Table

```

.close 00000188 t
.gotnine 00000092 t
.join 0000022C t
.linlp 00000148 t
.neoloop 0000005E t
.nond 00000226 t
.ploop 000000E4 t
.redip 0000010A t
.ramip 000000F8 t
.ti 0000014C t
.t2 00000156 t
.t3 00000150 t
.umplip 000001F8 t
    AUX 00000001 ea
BBASE 00000018 a
BLEM 0000001C a
BPSZ 00000100 ea
BSIZE 00000004 a
BSSZ 0000001C ea
CMOLINE 00000000 a
COM 00000002 ea
    CR 00000000 ea
CURS_BLINK 00000002 ea
CURS_GETRATE 00000005 ea
CURS_HIDE 00000000 ea
CURS_NOBLINK 00000003 ea
CURS_SETRATE 00000004 ea
CURS_SHOW 00000001 ea
    DATASZ 00000014 ea
DBASE 00000010 a
DLEN 00000014 a
DSIZE 00000006 a
    OTA 00000028 a
ENVIR 0000002C a
FILE_ID 00000000 a
HEADSIZE 0000001C ea
HITPA 00000004 a
IKBD 00000004 ea
    LF 00000004 ea
LOWTPA 00000008 a
    MIDI 00000003 ea
MYDIA 00000028 ea
PARENT 00000024 a
PRT 00000008 ea
RAWCON 00000005 ea
SSIZE 0000000E a
    TAB 00000009 ea
TBASE 00000008 a
TEXTSZ 0000000C ea
    TLEN 0000000C a
TSIZE 00000002 a
XXX1 00000012 a
XXX2 00000016 a
XXX3 0000001A a
XXXX 00000028 a
    __md 0000049E ea
.autopath 000004CA ea
.bootdev 00000446 ea
.bufl 00000482 ea
.cmdload 00000482 ea
.drbits 000004C2 ea
.dskbufp 000004C6 ea
.frclock 00000466 ea
._fverify 00000444 ea
._hz_200 0000048A ea
.membot 00000432 ea
.memtop 00000436 ea
.nflops 00000446 ea
._prt_cnt 000004EE ea
._prttab 000004F0 ea
._shell_p 000004F6 ea
._sysbase 000004F2 ea
._timer_ms 00000442 ea
._v_bas_ad 0000044E ea
._vbclock 00000462 ea
._vbl_list 000004CE ea
._ubqueue 00000456 ea
    abort 000001F6 t
        aer FFFFFA03 ea
    bigbuff 00000056 b
    buffptr 00000052 b
    cmdreg 00000080 ea
    colorptr 0000045A ea
    constate 000004A0 ea
    conterm 00000484 ea
    critcreat 0000048A ea
        CUR_X FFFFFD48 ea
        CUR_Y FFFFFD08 ea
    datareg 00000086 ea
        ddr FFFFFA05 ea
    defshiftmd 0000044A ea

```



```

diskctl FFFF8684 ea
    dmshi FFFF8509 ea
    dmalo FFFF8500 ea
    dmamid FFFF8500 ea
        dtr 00000018 ea
    end_ls 000004FA ea
etu_critic 00000404 ea
    etu_term 00000408 ea
etu_timer 00000400 ea
    etu_xtra 0000040C ea
exec_as 000004FE ea
    exit 00000104 t
    fifo FFFF8606 ea
    flock 0000043E ea
    glamp 00000008 ea
    gibamp 00000003 ea
    gicamp 00000000 ea
gicrnvip 0000000C ea
gflenvip 00000003 ea
    gimixer 00000007 ea
    ginoise 00000005 ea
    giporta 0000000E ea
    giportb 0000000F ea
    giread FFFF8800 ea
    giselect FFFF8800 ea
    gitoneac 00000001 ea
    gitoneaf 00000200 ea
    gitonebc 00000003 ea
    gitonebf 00000002 ea
    gitonecc 00000005 ea
    gitonecf 00000004 ea
    giswrite FFFF8802 ea
        gpip FFFFFA01 ea
        gpc 00000048 ea
    handlist 00000048 b
    hdv_boot 0000047A ea
    hdv_ppb 00000472 ea
    hdv_init 0000046A ea
hdv_mediach 0000047E ea
    hdv_rw 00000476 ea
    hscroll FFFF8265 ea
    iera FFFFFA07 ea
    ierb FFFFFA09 ea
    iera FFFFFA13 ea
    ierb FFFFFA15 ea
initmaus 00000276 t
    ipra FFFFFA0B ea
    iprb FFFFFA0D ea
    isra FFFFFA0F ea
    isrb FFFFFA11 ea
    keybd FFFFFC02 ea
    keyctl FFFFFC00 ea
    linemid FFFF820F ea
memcntir 00000424 ea
memconf FFFF8801 ea
memval1 0000043A ea
memval2 0000043A ea
memval3 00000428 ea
    mfp FFFFFA0B ea
    midi FFFFFC06 ea
    midictl FFFFFC04 ea
    moldvec 00000248 t
    movec FFFFFC0E ea
    mystack 0005E08E b
neofiles 00000000 d
    noexit 00000102 t
    nubls 00000454 ea
    oldpal 00000000 b
    oldvbl 00000278 t
ourmaus 0000029A t
    palette FFFF8240 ea
    palmode 00000448 ea
    phystop 0000042E ea
    prv_aux 00000512 ea
    prv_auxo 0000050E ea
    prv_list 0000050A ea
    prv_listo 00000506 ea
    resvalid 00000426 ea
    resvector 0000042A ea
    rezmode FFFF8268 ea
        rsr FFFFFA28 ea
sav_context 000004AE ea
    save_rom 000004AC ea
        savptr 000004A2 ea
        scr FFFFFA27 ea
scr_dump 00000582 ea
    screenpt 0000045E ea
        secreg 00000084 ea
    seekrate 00000448 ea
    sshiftad 0000044C ea
        start 00000000 t
    strobe 00000020 ea

```

STE Digitized Sound Developer information

The Atari STE™ family of computers is equipped to reproduce digitized sound using DMA (direct memory access; that is, without using the 68000). This document provides the information required to understand and use this feature.

OVERVIEW

Sound is stored in memory as digitized samples. Each sample is a number, from -128 to +127, which represents displacement of the speaker from the "neutral" or middle position. During horizontal blanking (transparent to the processor) the DMA sound chip fetches samples from memory and provides them to a digital-to-analog converter (DAC) at one of several constant rates, programmable as (approximately) 50KHz (kilohertz), 25KHz, 12.5KHz, and 6.25KHz. This rate is called the sample frequency.

The output of the DAC is then filtered to a frequency equal to 40% of the sample frequency by a four-pole switched low-pass filter. This performs "anti-aliasing" of the sound data in a sample-frequency-sensitive way. The signal is further filtered by a two-pole fixed frequency (16kHz) low-pass filter and provided to a National LMC1992 Volume/Tone Controller. Finally, the output is available at an RCA-style output jack on the back of the computer. This can be fed into an amplifier, and then to speakers, headphones, or tape recorders.

There are two channels which behave as described above; they are intended to be used as the left and right channels of a stereo system when using the audio outputs of the machine. A monophonic mode is provided which will send the same sample data to each channel.

The stereo sound output is also mixed onto the standard ST audio output sent to the monitor's speaker. The ST's GI sound chip output can be mixed to the monitor and to both stereo output jacks as well.

DATA FORMAT

Each sample is stored as a signed eight-bit quantity, where -128 (80 hex) means full negative displacement of the speaker, and 127 (7F hex) means full positive displacement. In stereo mode, each word represents two samples: the upper byte is the sample for the left channel, and the lower byte is the sample for the right channel. In mono mode each byte is one sample. However, the samples are always fetched a word at a time, so only an even number of mono samples can be played.

A group of samples is called a "frame." A frame may be played once or can automatically be repeated forever (until stopped). A frame is described by its start and end addresses. The end address of a frame is actually the address of the first byte in memory *beyond* the frame; a frame starting at address 21100 which is 10 bytes long has an end address of 21110.

Before continuing, please familiarize yourself with the DMA sound chip register set:

REGISTER DESCRIPTIONS

FF8900 ---- ---- --cc RW Sound DMA Control

cc:

- 00 Sound DMA disabled (reset state).
- 01 Sound DMA enabled, disable at end of frame.
- 11 Sound DMA enabled, repeat frame forever.

FF8902 ---- ---- 00xx xxxx RW Frame Base Address (high)

FF8904 ---- ---- xxxx xxxx RW Frame Base Address (middle)

FF8906 ---- ---- xxxx xxx0 RW Frame Base Address (low)

FF8908 ---- ---- 00xx xxxx RO Frame Address Counter (high)

FF890A ---- ---- xxxx xxxx RO Frame Address Counter (middle)

FF890C ---- ---- xxxx xxx0 RO Frame Address Counter (low)

FF890E ---- ---- 00xx xxxx RW Frame End Address (high)

FF8910 ---- ---- xxxx xxxx RW Frame End Address (middle)

FF8912 ---- ---- xxxx xxx0 RW Frame End Address (low)

FF8920 0000 0000 m000 00rr RW Sound Mode Control

rr:

- 00 6258 Hz sample rate (reset state)
- 01 12517 Hz sample rate
- 10 25033 Hz sample rate
- 11 50066 Hz sample rate

m:

- 0 Stereo Mode (reset state)
- 1 Mono Mode

FF8922 xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx RW MICROWIRE™ Data register

FF8924 xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx RW MICROWIRE™ Mask register

Note: a zero can be written to the DMA sound control register at any time to stop playback immediately.

The frame address registers occupy the low bytes of three consecutive words each. The high bytes of these words do not contain anything useful, and it is harmless to read or write them. The frame address counter register is read-only, and holds the address of the next sample word to be fetched.

PROGRAMMING CONSIDERATIONS

The simplest way to produce a sound is to assemble a frame in memory, write the start address of the frame into the Frame Start Address register, and the end address of the frame into the Frame End Address register, set the Mode register appropriately (set stereo or mono, and the sample frequency), and write a one into the Sound DMA Control register. The frame will play once, then stop.

To produce continuous sound, and link frames together, more elaborate techniques are required.

The DMA sound chip produces a signal called "DMA sound active" which is one when the chip is playing sounds, and zero when it's not. When a frame ends in the repeat mode (mode 3), there is a transition from "active" to "idle" and back again on this signal. The signal is presented as the external input to MFP Timer A. You can put Timer A into Event Count mode and use it to generate an interrupt, for example when a frame has played a given number of times. Because of the design of the MFP, the active edge for this signal must be the same as the input on GPIP I4, which is the interrupt line from the keyboard and MIDI interfaces. It is, and the Active Edge Register is already programmed for that, so you need not worry about that if you use Timer A to count frames.

The DMA Sound chip's mode 3 (repeat mode) ensures seamless linkage of frames, because the start and end registers are actually double-buffered. When you write to these registers, what you write really goes into a "holding area". The contents of the holding area go into the true registers at the end of the current frame. (Actually, they go in when the chip is idle, which means right away if the chip was idle to begin with.)

If you have two frames which you want played in succession, you can write the start and end addresses of the first frame into the chip, then set its control register to 3. The first frame will begin playing. You can then immediately write the start and end addresses of the second frame into the chip: they will be held in the holding area until the first frame finishes, then they'll be copied into the true registers and the second frame will play. The interrupt between frames will still happen, so you can tell when the first frame has finished. Then, for instance, you can write the start and end registers for the start of a *third* frame, knowing that it will begin as soon as the second frame has finished. You could even write new data into the first frame and write its start and end address into the chip; this kind of ping-pong effect is rather like double-buffering of a graphics display.

Here is an example of using Timer A in Event Count mode to play a controlled series of frames. Suppose you have three frames, A, B, and C, and you want to play frame A three times, then frame B five times, and finally frame C twice. The sequence of steps below will accomplish this. Numbered steps are carried out by your program; the bracketed descriptions are of things which are happening as a result.

1. Set Timer A to event count mode, and its counter to 2 (not 3).

2. Write Frame A's start & end addresses into the registers.
3. Write a 3 to the sound DMA control register. [Play begins.] Go do something else until interrupted.

[At the end of the second repetition of Frame A, the timer's interrupt fires. At the same time, frame A begins its third repetition.]

4. Write Frame B's start and end addresses into the DMA sound chip. These values will be held until the third repetition of Frame A finishes.
5. Set Timer A's count register to 5, then go away until interrupted

[When the current repetition finishes, the start & end registers are loaded from the holding area, and Frame B will begin playing. The end-of-frame signal will cause Timer A to count from 5 to 4. At the end of Frame B's fourth repetition, its fifth will start, the timer will count down from 1 to 0, and the interrupt will occur.]

6. Write frame C's start & end addresses into the registers, and program Timer A to count to 2. Go away until interrupted.

(When the current repetition (B's fifth) finishes, the start & end registers are loaded from the holding area, and Frame C will begin playing. The end-of-frame signal causes Timer A to count down from 2 to 1. When Frame C finishes its first repetition, Timer A counts down from 1 to 0 and interrupts.)

7. Write a 1 to the DMA Sound Control Register to play the current frame, then stop. Disable Timer A and mask its interrupt. You're done.

As you can see, you program the timer to interrupt after one repetition *less* than the number of times you want a frame to play. That is so you can set up the next frame while the DMA sound chip is playing the last repetition of the current frame. This ensures seamless linkage of frames.

INTERRUPTS WITHOUT TIMER A

Besides going to the external input signal of Timer A, the DMA-sound-active signal, true high, is exclusive-ORed with the monochrome-detect signal, and together they form the GPIP I7 input to the M68901 MFP. The intent of this is to provide for interrupt-driven sound drivers without using up the last general-purpose timer in the MFP. It is a little trickier to use, however. For one thing, it causes the interrupt at the end of every frame, not after a specified number of frames. For another, the "interesting" edge on this signal depends on what kind of monitor you have.

On an ST, monochrome monitors ground the mono-detect signal, so when you read the bit in the MFP you get a zero. Color monitors do not ground it, so it reads as a one. When the DMA sound is idle (0), this is still the case. However, when the sound is active (1), the mono-detect signal is inverted by the XOR, so the bit in the MFP reads the opposite way. (The one place where the OS reads this bit is at VBLANK time, to see if you've changed monitors. The ROMs on any machine with DMA sound are appropriately modified, so you need not worry about this.)

If you want to use the mono-detect / DMA interrupt signal, you have to set up the active-edge register in the MFP to cause the interrupt at the right time. The interesting edge on the DMA signal is the falling edge, that is, from active to idle; this happens when a frame finishes. If you have a monochrome monitor, this edge is seen as a transition from 1 to 0 on MFP bit I7. However, with a color monitor, the edge will be seen as a transition from 0 to 1. Therefore, you have to program the MFP's active-edge register differently depending on which monitor you have. Make sure the DMA sound is idle (write a zero to the control register), then check MFP I7: if it's one, you have a color monitor, and you need to see the rising edge. If it's zero, you have a monochrome monitor and you need to see the falling edge.

The DMA sound active signal goes from "active" to "idle" when a frame finishes. If it was playing in mode 1, it stays "idle" and the control register reverts to zero. If it was playing in mode 3, the signal goes back to "active" as the next frame begins. In this case, the signal is actually in the "idle" state for a very short time, but the MFP catches it and causes the interrupt, so don't worry.

Additional Considerations

Regardless of how you manage your interrupts, there is more you should know: the signal goes from "active" to "idle" when the DMA sound chip has *fetched* the last sample in the frame. There is a four-word FIFO in the chip, however, so it will be eight sample-times (four in stereo mode) before the sound actually finishes. If you are using mode 1, you can use this time to set up the chip with the start and end addresses of the next frame, so it will start as soon as the current one ends. However, if the interrupt should be postponed for four or eight sample-times, you could miss your chance to start the sound seamlessly. Therefore, for seamless linkage, use the pre-loading technique described above.

MICROWIRE™ Interface

The MICROWIRE™ interface provided to talk to the National LMC1992 Computer Controlled Volume / Tone Control is a general purpose MICROWIRE™ interface to allow the future addition of other MICROWIRE™ devices. For this reason, the following description of its use will make no assumptions about the device being addressed.

The MICROWIRE™ bus is a three wire serial connection and protocol designed to allow multiple devices to be individually addressed by the controller. The length of the serial data stream depends on the destination device. In general, the stream consists of N bits of address, followed by zero or more don't care bits, followed by M bits of data. The hardware interface provided consists of two 16 bit read/write registers: one data register which contains the actual bit stream to be shifted out, and one mask register which indicates which bits are valid.

Let's consider a mythical device which requires two address bits and one data bit. For this device the total bit stream is three bits (minimum). Any three bits of the register pair may be used. However, since the most significant bit is shifted first, the command will be received by the device soonest if the three most significant bits are used. Let's assume: 01 is the device's address, D is the data to be written, and X's are don't cares. Then all of the following register combinations will provide the same information to the device.

1110 0000 0000 0000 Mask
01DX XXXX XXXX XXXX Data

0000 0000 0000 0111 Mask
XXXX XXXX XXXX X01D Data

0000 0001 1100 0000 Mask
XXXX XXX0 1DXX XXXX Data

0000 1100 0001 0000 Mask
XXXX 01XX XXXD XXXX Data

1100 0000 0000 0001 Mask
01XX XXXX XXXX XXXD Data

As you can see, the address bits must be contiguous, and so must the data bits, but they don't have to be contiguous with each other.

The mask register must be written before the data register. Sending commences when the data register is written and takes approximately 16 μ sec. Subsequent writes to the data and mask registers are blocked until sending is complete. Reading the registers while sending is in progress will return a snapshot of the shift register shifting the data and mask out. This means that you know it is safe to send the next command when these registers (or either one) return to their original state. Note that the mask register does not need to be rewritten if it is already correct. That is, when sending a series of commands the mask register only needs to be written once.

Volume and Tone Control

The LMC1992 is used to provide volume and tone control. Before you go and find a data sheet for this part, be warned that we do not use all of its features. Commands for the features we do use are listed below.

Communication with this device is achieved using the MICROWIRE™ interface. See MICROWIRE INTERFACE the section for details. The device has a two bit address field, address = 10, and a nine bit data field. There is no way to reading the current settings.

Volume / Tone Controller Commands

Device address = 10

Data Field

011 DDD DDD Set Master Volume

 000 000 -80 dB

 010 100 -40 dB

 101 XXX 0 dB

101 XDD DDD Set Left Channel Volume

 00 000 -40 dB

 01 010 -20 dB

 10 1XX 0 dB

100 XDD DDD Set Right Channel Volume

 00 000 -40 dB

 01 010 -20 dB

 10 1XX 0 dB

010 XXD DDD Set Treble

 0 000 -12 dB

 0 110 0 dB (Flat)

 1 100 +12 dB

001 XXD DDD Set Bass

 0 000 -12 dB

 0 110 0 dB (Flat)

 1 100 +12 dB

000 XXX XDD Set Mix

 00 -12 dB

 01 Mix GI sound chip output

 10 Do not mix GI sound chip output

 11 reserved

Note: The volume controls attenuate in 2 dB steps. The tone controls attenuate in 2 dB steps at 50 Hz and 15 kHz (Note: These frequencies may change).

Using the MICROWIRE™ Interface and the Volume/Tone Control Chip

The MICROWIRE™ interface is not hard to use: once you get it right, you'll never have to figure it out again.

The easiest way to use it is to ignore the flexibility, and just use one form for all commands. Since the Volume/Tone chip is the only device, and it has a total of 11 bits of address and data, your mask should be \$07ff. If you're picky, you can use \$ffe0, because the high-order bits are shifted out first, but it adds conceptual complexity. With a mask of \$07ff, the lower 9 bits of the data register are used for the data, and the next higher two bits are for the address:

```
Mask:      %0000 0111 1111 1111
Data:      %xxxx x10d dddd dddd
```

Replace the d's with the command code and its data. For example, this combination sets the master volume to \$14:

```
Mask:      %0000 0111 1111 1111
Data:      %xxxx x100 1101 0100
```

The other important concept you must understand is that the bits shift out of these registers as soon as you write the data, and it takes an appreciable time (16 µsec) to finish. You can't attempt another write until the first one is finished. If you read either register while it's being shifted out, you will see a "snapshot" of the data being shifted. You know the shifting is complete when the mask returns to its original value. (This theory is wrong if you use a mask which equals its original value sometime during the shifting, but \$07ff never does.)

Assuming you write \$07ff into the mask register ahead of time, the following routine can be used to write new data from the D0 register to the volume/tone control chip:

```
MWMASK    equ  $ffff8924
MWDATA    equ  $ffff8922

mwwrite:
    cmp.w    #$07ff,MWMASK ; wait for prev to finish
    bne.s    mwwrite        ; loop until equal
    move.w    d0,MWDATA     ; write the data
    rts                  ; and return
```

The purpose of the loop at the beginning is to wait until a previous write completes. This loop is at the beginning of the routine, not the end, because waiting at the end would always force a 16 µsec delay, even if it's been longer than that since the last write.

